

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Judge of the 10th Judicial District, C. REED.

For Sheriff, ISAAC T. AULT.

For Treasurer, JOHN A. DORAN.

For County Clerk, M. A. CARVIN.

For Register of Deeds, S. L. BARRETT.

For Surveyor, T. A. BAILEY.

For Coroner, M. M. McALISTER.

For Commissioner—Second District, J. M. ALLEN.

Jerry Simpson says that Dawes is too obscure an individual for him to meet in a joint discussion. Who is Jerry Simpson?

From accurate estimates it is learned that the yield of sorghum sugar in Kansas this year will exceed 3,000,000 pounds. The government bounty on this output will be \$60,000.

The American people seem to have fallen into the habit of indulging in applause at the mention of the name of James G. Blaine. Republican conventions go wild over it, just for the fun of it.

The Democratic press, failing to find anything in Harrison's administration to criticize, take it out on abusing his eldest son, his baby grandchild and in making fun of the smallness of the president's feet.

Good crops and big prices have a tendency to make a contented people, and in inverse ratio, to knock the wind out of political demagogues. And that's what's the matter with the Kansas contingent of the aforesaid p. d's.

Yesterday Wellington, Winfield, Hutchinson, Newton, Peabody, Kingman, Arkansas City, El Dorado, Augusta, Greensburg and other important towns were represented at the South Kansas fair, respectively, by many of their best people and not a little of their wealth and fashion.

The news from Central America indicates the probability of a general revolution throughout the country. The Guatemalan outbreak is purely local and yet it may furnish an excuse for its neighbors to vent a grudge, and they all have it in for one another. All of which makes it a good country not to move to.

Prof. Foster is very good. He postponed the equinoctial storms until October, to give the corn a chance to ripen. It is just possible that after a little more reflection the professor may conclude to dispense with them altogether this year.—Emporia Republican.

The professor does his guessing by rule, and you know there is no rule without exceptions; this is an exceptional year, therefore—

Melbourne is working the people of Goodland in great shape. The conditions are all right for rain all over Kansas and have been since Wednesday, and every part of Kansas including Goodland will get rain before Sunday night. In fact rain has been falling here and there throughout the state for two or three days past.

The huge weather prophet at St. Joe, Missouri, Foster by name, whose bungling work the EAGLE has exposed in the past, is now apologizing for the mistake in his August horoscope through which he predicted terrible killing frosts in Kansas Sept. 17th and 18th. It was the hottest September on record and things generally were cooking and frying on the above dates. Foster has fooled fools long enough.

The Chicago Tribune laid itself out in great editorial glee on August 14, on C. Wood Davis, for the prediction he made last spring that there would be dire famine in Russia before the close of the summer. If the Tribune had restrained its criticizing ardor a few weeks its present position would have proved more enviable, its knowledge of the world's affairs be accounted of more value. Not only is there famine in Russia, but its details make up a heartrending history with which all the world is taking note.

Chauncey Depew is credited with the assertion that Fassett, the Republican candidate for governor of New York, will be defeated by 100,000. It is one of the unaccountable things in nature that no difference how high a man may rise he can never get above his jealousies and prejudices. If Mr. Depew had been the party's choice instead of Fassett he would have made a clean sweep of the state—in his own estimation. But, great men sometimes make mistakes, and it is the general impression in New York state that Mr. Depew has fallen into that category in the matter referred to.

The Democrats have about given up what little hopes they had at the first of the campaign of carrying Ohio at the coming election. One of that party's papers is frank enough to make this statement: "But for the unfortunate and short-sighted attempt of the Ohio Democrats to dodge and ignore the silver question, and thus betray their platform, their campaign would be more promising in all respects than it now is." Of course this is only an excuse in advance for the defeat they expect to experience; while the fact is they never had any show of success from the beginning of the campaign.

Major J. W. Powell, director of the United States geological survey, in a brief paper in the October Scribner, tells how "The New Lake in the Desert" was formed, and overthrows some theories in regard to it, especially the one that, if this lake were made permanent it would to any appreciable extent affect the climate of that region. This will be a surprise to most people, as it has become a generally accepted notion that such change would necessarily result from the presence of so large a body of water. If the new theory, or rather denial of the theory, is correct it would seem to refute the general theory of inducing humidity by providing for the accumulation of water on the surface of the ground in lakes and ponds.

THE FARMER'S FUTURE.

Senator Plumb makes the prediction that all of the corn land in this country which is located within reach of market, will be worth \$100 an acre before the year 1900. He quite agrees with C. Wood Davis in regard to the future independence of the American farmer. He says this result is inevitable in view of the rapidly increasing population of the country and the rapid diminution of the public domain. Mr. Plumb predicts that within ten years the man who owns 160 acres of good land will be considered rich. He says: "I have withdrawn all of the land I own from the market. There is not an acre of it for sale."

Unquestionably the next great boom in prices in this country will be in farming lands, especially in corn growing lands. The cheap wild lands of America—of the world—are practically exhausted. The government of the United States in opening the Indian Territory parts with the last of its great agricultural domains. Canada, even if acquired, would furnish no lands that could compete with the lands of Kansas and Oklahoma, in either climate or varied productiveness. The farmer of the future will be the independent man.

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN.

The woman's department of the Columbian exposition promises to be one of the most interesting features of the great event, for the principal reason that that department is in charge of a number of the brightest and strongest women, intellectually, on the continent. Prominent among these is Miss Mary Buselle, lady manager from New Jersey. Miss Buselle is a native of New York, though of French-Huguenot extraction. She has taken a prominent position among the public spirited and intellectual women of New Jersey which state has been her home for several years. Miss Buselle is sister to Mrs. Colonel B. H. Campbell of this city.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the board is the fact that a large proportion of them are unmarried. The youngest of them all is Miss Laurette Lovell, a pretty little brunette, from Arizona. The two representatives from Louisiana are spinster, and one of them, Miss Kate Minor, the fourth vice president of the board, is a successful sugar planter, assisting her brother in the management of a plantation embracing 5,000 acres. She expects to exhibit at the fair a crock kitchen and an Arcadian settlement. The member from Oklahoma, Mrs. Beeson, is a dainty little blonde haired creature, who makes up in enthusiasm what she lacks in stature. She says that Oklahoma is a paradise for progressive femininity for these women are engaged in every occupation, from raising corn and cobbling shoes to editing newspapers. The ladies are all evidently working hard for the success of the fair, and the exhibit is likely, from appearances, to surprise the country.

HOW THE WORLD SEES IT.

It is well that Kansas has a great crop. Through the agency of mischievous politicians word has gone to the ends of the earth that Kansas is crowded with a "mortgage," "bankrupt," "corn burning," "miserable set of people, upon the verge of starvation." In the east a family who would propose moving to Kansas would at once call for the prayers and commendation of their neighbors. It will take Kansas years to overcome the mischief done by these shriekers. Who has been helped? Peffer and Sockless Simpson and a few other noisy politicians. Every man who owns a town lot or a farm has been injured by the raid.—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

There is a good deal of truth in the foregoing, though the length of time that will be required to overcome the harm already done will depend very largely upon the people of the state. If they promptly and with emphasis repudiate such calumnies and injurious declarations at the polls and relegate that following and their impracticable theories to the rear and keep them there, it will not require ten years, nor the half of it, to restore confidence in the honesty of purpose of the people of the state, and with this re-established the credit of the state and the people will be restored also. And with the experience the people have had in this connection we cannot think they are so short-sighted or careless of their own interests as not to thus retire the whole calamity outfit. It will not do to presume that because we know there is nothing of truth in all this howling and raving, everybody else outside the state, and particularly in the east, knows it too. If we act upon that idea and suffer these things to continue through indifference or from any other cause, we indirectly endorse the mischievous misrepresentations and lend encouragement to the credulity with which the uninformed receive them, and thus we shall become in a measure responsible for the continuance of the harmful effects already felt from the calamity howl.

I will not do to depend upon the splendid crops of this season, nor upon the prompt payment of maturing obligations by those who happen to be in debt; not yet upon the general thrift and intelligence of our people, to disabuse the minds of the outside community in regard to our actual condition. All these things are conceded because they are matters of record. A person may believe all these things, and yet if we fail to condemn the methods and declarations of the demagogues through the ballot box, the outsider will, not unreasonably, conclude that there is something wrong and consequently flighty of us when it comes to doing business with us. It becomes a matter of self-defense for the people to speak their denial of the false statements through the ballot box.

An English investment of \$300,000 in the Dakota tin mines shows that foreign capital sees American opportunities more clearly than our own Democrats and magnum who have been trying to persuade the public that we never will make tinware out of our own tin. If the purchases have been made, as has been alleged, for the purpose of preventing the mines from being worked so as to prevent the manufacture of tin plates in this country, in the interest of the tin manufacturers in Wales in which the English purchasers of the Dakota mines are concerned, and if they succeed in their scheme, it is the strongest kind of proof that the manufacture of tin in the United States is not only a possibility but practicable and can be made profitable.

It is natural for the people of the northern states to entertain a feeling of sympathy for the colored people of the south in their struggles, in many instances for existence, but little pity, even, will be felt for the miserable wretches who were lynched in Arkansas Wednesday night, if they were the parties who attempted to incite the cotton pickers to force in connection with the agitated, and who assassinated the sheriff for his efforts to preserve the peace and protect the laborers as well as their employers. They were enemies to their race and to the best interests of the community, and deserved their fate.

The following commission has been named by the president to define and establish the true boundary between Mexico and United States: Lieutenant Colonel John W. Barlow, United States army; Captain Thomas W. Simmons, United States engineer, and Professor O. T. Mosman, United States coast and geodetic survey. This is a very important matter and the import of it will be fully appreciated in the states and territories adjoining Mexico, where for years the law has been defied by outlaws and criminals who have been greatly aided in escaping punishment by the uncertainty of the location of the boundary.

A CRITICISM CRITICIZED.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

As one of the four defendants of the question "Resolved that the Government Should Own and Control the Railroads," I desire to reply to the strictures in "A Criticism" in the EAGLE (20th ult.) by Isa Suow. The criticism is an unfair one, and while it carefully read might be its own refutation, yet, for fear the outside public might think these debates were really so ignorant that they were all for the affirmative without knowing it, or that the audience was so dumb that it could be misled (quite unaimed) by arguments which were all for the negative, I venture to criticize this critic.

To one fair (and this refers to features, not to logic) I will say I was, and am, not withholding your criticism, ignorant of arguing for the affirmative and that you have given us no light by your published remarks. You say we persisted in holding the view that the affirmative wanted the power of controlling the railroads taken from the people, and I cause, as you assert, the railroads are now controlled by a few persons, therefore our argument was for the affirmative. If the negative used such stuff for argument they are certainly guilty of ignorance and false pretense. You charge that we were, again, you charge the negative with saying that the state already controls the railroads by compelling the railroads to carry the mails. Absurd you say, mails are carried by contract, absurd say I. However you fail to understand the force of a rather immaterial point made by one of the debaters for the negative. Think over this once more.

Our critic deals in airy nothings, and proves herself a sentimentalist in politics being carried away by such terms as "government," "sovereign people," "constitution," "Declaration of Independence," "a government of the people for the people and by the people" and the like without any comprehension of their meaning. She wanders away from the subject if she had any) to make a fling at Ingalls and George III; praises everything as safe in the hands of the American people (and that question excepted), and then says: "Who they regard a kingdom as being so much better than a free government had better go where a king is loved more than he is in America!" What a light, and whitherward!

But also she says "government is supposed, at least, to be the people, and since the railroad power is in the hands of a very few the change would simply take it from them (few) and give it to the sovereign, 'the people to whom it rightfully belongs.' It may be said of many enterprises that the railroad is the interest of a few and against the interest of the many, why not give them also into the hands of the sovereign, the people, where they rightfully belong? How rightfully belong? Is it the true purpose of the government to own and control every enterprise that is not in the hands of the people? Is it the purpose of the government to manage against the interest of the many?

The position of the negative was this: The affirmative must show, to make out a prima facie case:

1. That the ownership and operation of railroads is properly within the function of our government.

2. That it would be expedient, practicable and conserve the public welfare that the railroads should be owned and controlled by the state, and unless these propositions could be successfully affirmed the state would not be warranted in acquiring the ownership and assuming the control of it as a public utility.

The negative conceded the right of state control of railroads, to regulate the abuses and discriminations complained of by the affirmative and insisted that this regulation might substantially cure existing evils.

The negative also contended that state ownership and control of railroads involved a very dangerous centralization of power in the government, and by reason of the patronage growing out of such control could perpetuate in the hands of a few persons that such control by the state would be impracticable from an economical standpoint, citing the local control of the District of Columbia to prove the delusion of the expectation that state ownership of railroads would give transportation at cost of production; that the state could find no warrant in the constitution for engaging in the railroad business; that the state was not able to buy and assume the indebtedness of railroads even if it desired to do so; that such vast interest in the government would lead to more jobs and corrupt legislation than had ever before been dreamed of.

That government which governs least consistent with social order is best. That government which torches the citizen with restriction in fewest places and leaves him the largest individual liberty is the most approved. Government protects the individual in person and property, and its mission beyond this is an emergency. Government ownership of railroads is but one of the many indications of paternalism in government, teaching the citizen to appeal to the state for aid instead of relying on himself. It is false in theory and could only be disastrous in practice.

ONE OF THE DEFENSES.

Recreation.

W. W. Steep in Soliloquy.

The carnival on the Corso was all very foolish, if you please, but it was immensely diverting. The wise man knows the charm of jollity, and of all things nothing is so foolish as not to recognize the necessity of sometimes being foolish. A laugh is the best clearer of the brain and the best aid to digestion. Man was made to laugh.

FIRST STEPS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING—IV.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Our last article having brought us up to our theme, the next step in the natural order is "Gathering Material: Invention."—Invention in a mechanical sense means making something new—in a sense creation. In a literary sense one side of the word means the same as when a Shakespeare produces, creates a word means collecting and rearranging old material. We have humbly to accept the fact that most speakers and writers have to work on this lower side, the present writer included. To be truly original belongs to the elect few. The few invent, originate; the many collect, combine. The steps in this work are, we think, at least four.

1. Thinking—Every speaker who desires in a commendable sense to be original must think long, hard, and if possible, profoundly. This should be done before reading, at least before reading extensively. I am aware that this is not the usual method, yet I am fully persuaded that thinking should come first, reading second. Reason: You are moulded more or less by your author, especially if he be strong. You are, so to speak, in the leading strings of a stronger mind. This defeats originality, and so defeats the very object for which people come to hear you. They come to hear your thoughts, not the thoughts gathered from the cyclopedia, commentary and other books of reference. They can read these for themselves. But since nothing comes from nothing, you say whence comes this material?

1. From old memories. Happily, most minds are richer than the possessor knows till he makes search. By a careful invoice, the merchant often finds more goods than he had thought. So an intellectual invoice by the speaker. Hence go carefully through the storehouse of memory, and invoice and label all the goods suitable for present use.

2. Thoughts will come whence you know not, out of the mysterious depths of a laboring brain. This may be partially illustrated by the driftwood in a stream. Let a post be planted in a seemingly clear stream, and if left a few days a pile of drift will collect that will surprise you. The first that lodges may be but a straw, but that straw will catch others, and these a twig, and this the silver of a board, and this a pole or a beam, and thus on until you find a large and unexpected mass. This stream and boat justly represent the stream of thought and the theme or subject planted in it. Your theme, honesty, industry, literature, philosophy, what not, planted firmly in your mind, in the stream of your thoughts, there will come today, a happy thought from the newspaper, tomorrow, from the remark of a friend, next day from the sermon, and the day following, from the spontaneity of your own inner consciousness. This last is perhaps a surprise, but the most original of all. (Courage here; don't label the last drifting log, and cast it out because of its humble origin, but nurse it, care for it, and it may grow.)

Substantially the above process was meant by the great Newton, when in reply to the question, "By what secret do you make your discoveries?" he said, "I have no secret, but simply this: After considering a subject, I hold it before the mind for days and weeks, until it opens and light comes." This is the great rule or secret of the discoverer and inventor, and in the nature of things must be. There must be brooding before hatching. Nature has decreed and man and bird and beast alike submit to it. Let not the speaker hope or try to escape unless he is content to serve as a kind of middleman, mere handling and shipping other men's wares. The news gatherer, the reporter, the statistician does this, and no more, and we ask no more at this time. Not so the speaker. After you have done all the thinking you can unaided, you take the next step, namely:

3. Reading—This is the prevailing and fruitful source of information for all. Here you are to be wide and varied and vigilant, reading with pencil in hand, either copying the matter desired, or marking the pages for easy reference, but most of all making notes of your own thoughts that spring spontaneously in your own mind. A good style is a suggestive one, and a good reader often reads as much between the lines as in them. Thinking is by no means ceased when you commence reading. Bear in mind that the thinker's work in speech making, like that of a woman "is never done." We will not burden you with multiplied rules found in pedagogical works about "how to read," believing you either know these or can invent for yourself. We, however, leave a word of caution, namely, avoid excess. While in general reading is so scant, it is possible to be too full. The mind may be overloaded and break under its own burden, as the soldier who goes into battle with the weapons of five men. Execution is lost by his burden. I hold it before the mind for days and weeks, until it opens and light comes.

Observation.—Nothing is more satisfactory or convincing than personal inspection or observation. "Seeing is believing." So men go to see Niagara, Mammoth Cave, the pyramids, Rome, Jerusalem and thus on round the world, and come back giving lectures, magazine articles and books. They observe, then tell. It is one of the easiest ways to gather material. The scientist takes the same method, but his work is more minute, hence often tedious and difficult. He pushes his research a little deeper into the earth, a little higher up the mountain, a little farther into the jungles of the dark continent, and comes back revealing to us a new Golgotha of suffering or a new Atlantis of inspiration. He has observed, and so speaks.

4. Experience.—Close of kin to the above are experience. A man has had unusual experiences; these he treasures, classifies and tells in a lecture or speech, and often with great benefit to his fellow men. Sometimes these may be objective, relating to some business or trade, sometimes subjective, relating to some untold joy or sorrow. Sometimes the deep religious experiences of a thoughtful and devout man are of great value. Sometimes those of a sufferer, a prisoner, an exile, and the like. Experience is a slow and usually a costly means of knowledge, but very reliable to the possessor, and if honestly may be made very convincing to the hearer. Hence the aged are usually fitted to give wholesome counsel to the young.

In closing this branch of the subject, allow me to say the supply of material ought to be large and varied. The storehouse should be full. Cicero says, "All knowledge should be the speaker's." This is a hard saying but he should have large and varied knowledge. To point out the various and diversified fields which the speaker must enter, would be to exceed the scope of this article. Suffice to say, he must at one time use the delicate sentiment of the poet; at another the severe accuracy of the scientist; at another the profundity of the philosopher. At times he should strive for the sweetness of a Collins or a Gray, at times for the strength of a Carlyle, then for the brilliancy of a Shakespeare, then for the

weight or logical coherence of a Webster. Perhaps none can attain any one of these completely, yet each can hold them as the ideal or goal of his efforts. Laws: 1. Who can not or will not think, should remain silent.

GEORGE W. HOSS,

School of Oratory, Wichita, Kan.

WHO FARMERS OWE.

Who do Kansas farmers owe on account of their mortgages? Not Jay Gould. Not the Vanderbilts. Not any man in this class. They owe the mechanics in the east. They owe the poor but industrious, economical and self-supporting teachers and preachers and physicians in the east. They owe the educational institutions in the east and the trust funds of a thousand kinds. The men of wealth do not fool with farm mortgages and are only benefited when talk of repudiation by western creditors frightens them. That has about it the slightest trace of repudiation. Kansas could now have oceans of 3 and 4 cent money but for the devilish machinations of a lot of loud mouthed creatures who have so advertised our poverty and so lied about our intentions to pay, that none but the bravest dare lend us their savings. No punishment has yet been invented to fit this crime.

A FIAT MONEY MAN'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

I notice the article of Bob Ingersoll on fiat money. The drift of his argument is that money is a product of nature and the government cannot make money by law. How does gold and silver get its value except by law? In a state of nature it is not money, nor for the arts is it worth over one-fifth of its money value as acquired by law. The government does make money and punishes counterfeiting. Its power to make money is derived from the people, who make the government, and give congress the power to make it and regulate the value thereof. Metal is not money before it is coined, nor paper money before it is stamped. It is that which is converted to the matter by law that is money. All money is fiat money made so by a decree of law and the value thereof is established thereby. It is simply absurd to say that gold is necessary by which to measure the value of a dollar in paper money, though I grant that it is the customary way of thinking from the fact that paper promises to pay were formerly redeemed in gold, but such is not the case now. A national bank note is a legal tender and does not require gold to redeem it. So government legal tender notes would not require gold back of them, nor is there any sense in having any gold or silver money for use in this country, because it is a useless extravagance—it is unnecessary—as it requires \$20 to make one, to buy the gold or silver dollar and another to represent it. This is all foolishness—throw away your gold and silver and issue a \$100 per capita as a limit of legal tender note—and financial revolutions will be known no more. H. E. BOWELL.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

It's Here.
October is here!
The king of the year!
In garments of scarlet and gold,
The wind tucks his lyre!
The clime is on
Great torches for giants to hold.

The Season's Change.
As we see the green leaves dying
In the erstwhile shady grove,
As we hear the fall winds sighing
Through the erstwhile dark grove,
As we see the blackbirds flying
To the southward in great droves—
We will, without half a word of delay,
That it's time to put up stores.
—Emporia Republican.

American Grain and Meats.

France is quietly buying up large supplies of American grain and meats. Whatever the political significance of this step may be, it means more money for the farmers of the United States and better times for the towns and cities which are surrounded by a rich agricultural region like the Missouri valley.

On the Skirmish Line.

The subject of the civil war was inadvertently introduced in a mixed company of northern and southern gentlemen the other day and all unintentionally the discussion became warm. "Well, we licked you red, anyhow," said one of the northerners. "Yes," replied the southerner, blandly, "you did; but from the number of applicants for pension I should judge you crippled every blamed one of you."

Ever a Dry Old Joke.

Senator Plumb tells the following good story on the conservative side of S. Kingman, of Topeka, one of three surviving members of the original supreme bench of Kansas: Plumb acted as secretary of the first Republican state convention which was held after the admission of Kansas into the Union. Dr. Charles Robinson was nominated for governor, Dr. John P. Root for lieutenant-governor and Dr. John W. Robinson for secretary of state. After the first three candidates on the ticket had been chosen, Judge Kingman, who aspired to the office of associate justice, looked over to where Colonel Martin was sitting and said in an audible whisper: "John, for God's sake call me doctor when you propose my name to the convention."

As to Arms.
At the breaking out of the rebellion we had to send to Europe for guns, and beautiful things they were. Do any of the boys remember the Belgian rifle, which brought down its man—the one behind it—every time? General Grant said they were more dangerous to the men who were using them than to those at whom they were shooting.—Ex.

When the Thirty-ninth Ohio entered the service, in July 1861, it was armed with old flint-lock muskets changed to percussion locks. If the Belgian musket could kick harder than the old Harper's Ferry musket, it was a dandy. The Thirty-ninth carried those guns until after the capture of Corinth, May 1862, when the regiment was armed with the Whitney rifle—rifle bayonet. In the summer of 1863 it was given the Springfield musket, American make, the best musket in the world at the time.—Eureka Republican.

Regulating a River.

A project has been submitted to the Russian ministry on roads of intercommunication to regulate the course of the Volga. It is proposed to build five large reservoirs between the city of Tver and the mouth of the river Kama at convenient distances apart. The water filling the reservoirs at the overflowing of the river in the spring might then be let back to its source in the summer when the river dries up.

Dishonest and Honest.

Sixty years ago there were in the long room of the London custom house twelve officers styled cocket writers, because they wrote certificates that goods had been duly entered and the duties paid. They were also known as patent officers, because appointed for life by letters patent from the crown. Their salaries were nominal, sixty pounds a year, but they were permitted to remunerate themselves by extorting fees from the merchants, fees which in some cases amounted to a thousand pounds a year.

In 1831 the treasury determined to abolish patent offices, and called upon the twelve cocket writers to furnish a statement of their emoluments. The officers, ignorant of the treasury's purpose, imagined that the government intended to impose an income tax. Ten of the writers therefore returned a statement which understated their fees by several hundred pounds. The other two furnished an honest statement.

In a few days ten clerks were surprised and disgusted, and two clerks were astonished and pleased. The treasury notified the cocket writers that their offices would be abolished, and that they would be compensated by pensions rated according to the returns they had themselves furnished. There were gnashing of teeth and broad smiles in the long room. One of the two honest cocket writers enjoyed his pension for fifty-two years, during which time the treasury paid him \$32,000.—Youth's Companion.

Hard Lines.

Trotter—It's hard luck to have a homely prima donna in comic opera.
Poster—Why so?
Trotter—Because all the chorus girls have to be just so much homelier.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

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READ CAREFULLY.
Eye openers to attract trade.

50 dozen 4 thread heavy weight long sleeves, undershirts for Ladies, worth 50c; but we want to see you and cut the price to 25c. See our big windows.

Dress Goods.
20 pieces new Camels Hair plaids (no cotton) worth \$1.00 yard, but we are after more business and cut to 65 cents. Call and see us.

Cloaks.
We take the Cake for the handomest line of New Tailor-made garments in the city, trimmed with the latest trimmings and cut in the latest fashion. A peep will satisfy you.

Dress Trimmings.
We have just opened the latest New York Fad Cocks-Feathers Bows. Nail Head guimp Feather Fluff Edgings and Chiffon Laces.

Girls Bedford Hats.

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C. J. GABLER, Tailors.
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Mistakes at a Christening.

On two occasions I have given names of the wrong sex owing to the defective utterance or mispronunciation of the sponsor. One, a boy, was christened Rachel, and it was discovered in the vestry that Richard was what was intended. The other was a girl, brought to the font by an ignorant woman, a friend of the mother. When asked to name the child she answered, "Enoch." I said, "There is no such name—perhaps you mean Enoch." She allowed me to suppose so and I proceeded, "Enoch, I baptize thee," etc. By and by, at the registering, I said, "Let me see Mrs. T., your little boy is Enoch," when she calmly replied, "Please sir, it's a lass." "But I have christened it Enoch," I replied, "you said that was right."

"No, sir," I said Enoch. "There is no such name," I said again. "Well, I've got it on a bit of paper in my pocket, that's what it's mother said," and after fumbling she produced a dirty piece of paper with the word Enoch inscribed thereon. "Oh, Edith, I see you mean," "Yes, sir; that's it." "Well, we must make it right. I will enter it Edith, but I must put Enoch, as well." It had done so before in the case mentioned above. And Richard Rachel, Edith Enoch, they remain to this day.—Cor. London Tit-Bits.

Why Dr. Price's Baking Powder is Superior to all others.

No great efforts are made by other manufacturers to procure and use pure materials. It is true that one other company has the facilities, but its greed and cupidity induced it in an evil hour to use ammonia, in order to swell its profits. Hence the Price Baking Powder Company stands alone in its fight for a pure baking powder.

No other article of human food receives greater care in its production, or has attained higher perfection. Dr. Price's Cream is surely a perfect baking powder. Free from every taint of impurity. No other article used in the kitchen has so many steadfast friends among the housewives of America.